REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,909.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

199

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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| | |
|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGHA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillocks, to above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, and on TUESDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 30th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Passengers at Bussorah, to and from interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2040 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander H. Morby, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 P. M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Morby, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st September 1877, at 3 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | — | £4 |
| Suez | 28 | 19 | — | 6 |
| Port Said | 33 | 24 | — | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | — | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | — | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | — | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | — | 14 |
| Marseilles | 50 | 34 | — | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare. Victuals found.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to London, via Genoa | Rs. 575 |
| Do. do. ,, Naples | ,, 600 |
| Do. Naples ,, London | ,, 470 |
| Do. Genoa | ,, 490 |

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King Sallie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. King, King and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

### WANTED.

IRRIGATION ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY TO SURVEY the Province of Kattywar to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an Engineer experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, before September 10th.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 31st Aug. |
| (c) MONGOLIA | 3833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 7th Sept. |
| VENETIA | 3726 | 450 | C. G. Perrins | 14th do. |
| (c) INDUS | 3470 | 500 | R. D. Shallard | 21st do. |
| CHINA | 3016 | 400 | T. Alderton | 1st Oct. |
| (c) KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 8th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | C. Fraser | 3rd Sep. at 3 p.m. |
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. R. Barlow | 17th Sep. at 3 p.m. |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 2nd Oct. 1877. |

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 24th August 1877. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Ccaptain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 15th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fenning | 13th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa *via* Naples :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Commanders. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | For Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Macedonia | 2278 | 486 | J. Laird | 4th Aug. | 11th Aug. | 22nd Sept. |
| Trinacria | 2107 | 424 | R. Hutchison | 18th ,, | 25th ,, | 6th Oct. |
| Europa | 2277 | 424 | J. Harris | 8th Sept. | 15th Sept. | 27th ,, |
| Anatolia | 2300 | 424 | T. Butler | 22nd ,, | 29th ,, | 10th Nov. |
| Italia | 2245 | 424 | J. Donaldson | 6th Oct. | 10th Oct. | 21st Nov. |
| Olympia | 2050 | 424 | A. Ralt | 20th ,, | 27th ,, | 8th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 29th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck with food |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 450 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 180 |
| To Port Said | ,, 320 | ,, 255 | ,, 131 0 |
| To Suez | ,, 300 | ,, 270 | ,, 122 8 |
| To Aden | ,, 170 | ,, 130 | ,, 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the | 10th Nov. 1877. |
| A Steamer on the | 30th November 1877. |
| Do. do. | 21st December do. |

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MANGROVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

100 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.
100 ,, 2nd ,, ,,
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Carved and French Polished and English Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a firstrate full-sized solid Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, by George Webb, with Balls, Cues, Rests, &c., complete, a Handsome Victoria shaped Self-driving Phaeton, sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Single Harness, &c., at Gilder Steet, near the Grant Road Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gilder Street, near the Grant Road Station, below the Frere Bridge, the valuable and handsome household furniture, billiard table, &c., the property of a gentleman, breaking up his establishment, the same comprises star cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruetstand, breakfast cruet, ice pitcher, round and oblong-waiters, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished and English mahogany furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier side washing and dressing-tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, teapoys, dumbwaiters, winding, bed-stead, child's cradles, wardrobes, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, cheval-glass and towel horse, a firstrate full-sized solid mahogany slate billiard table by George Webb, with a set of full sized billiard balls, 21 pyramid and post balls, 1 long and 11 short cues, 1 long and 2 short rests, 1 cue-stand, 2 marking and 1 rule board, 1 six-light gas lamp, level iron, brush and cover, camp cots, chest of drawers, screens, velvet pile carpets, a glass aquarium with gold fishes, pier glasses, rosine and argand lamps, pictures, flower pots and vases, table ornaments, bath dispenses, and cook-room furniture, and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very handsome Victoria shaped self driving phaeton, lined blue cloth and morocco, with pile, shafts, and lamps complete, sets of brass and plated mounted single harness, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Superior Thin Stem Glassware, best Plated and Porcelainwares, Mappin's Cutlery, a first-rate full-toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, 1 Milch Cow with Calf, a collection of choice Plants and Ferns, &c., at No. 149, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at his residence, No. 149, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, plants, &c., the property of Captain W. J. Le Breton, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises superior thin stem glassware, handsome white, pink, and gold fancy flower painted dinner, dessert and breakfast services, and white green and gold breafast services, best electroplated spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, table knives, hot-water curry-dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet, pickle, and egg-frames, breakfast cruets, biscuit boxes, round waiters, ice-pitchers, tea-pail, table and chamber candlesticks, Martin's ivory handled best steel table cutlery and handsome French polished carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room, oblong, pier, slide, card, camp, wine, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, and tête a tete drawing-rooms, easy, low pricdue, folding and Madras pattern arm and withoutarm chairs, Madras pattern sideboard, whatnots, dumbwaiters, toilet-stands, hat-stand, iron four posts bedsteads, baby's cots and cradles, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, cheval and dressing glasses, camphorwood, teakwood chest of drawers, a first-rate full-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a pair of handsome, Duplex lamp, by James Hinks, a six light kerosine hanging lamp, table linen, Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, tiger and bear skins, a game-chest, bath dispenses and cook-room furniture and utensils, a collection of choice plants and ferns in pots and tubs, child's perambulator, a milch cow with calf, &c.,

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

McEWAN'S BEER, McEWAN'S BEER.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 3rd September, at 3 p.m., a consignment of this excellent beer just received per Scottish Chief, comprising—

105 cask, each 4 dozen quarts.
45 ,, 7 ,, pints.

This in perfectly sound condition and will be sold in small lots.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 11th September, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 p.m. the valuable jewellery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkurcen, comprising gold ornaments called kakana, koolack, chandunhar, heera-kunthy, chund, patiees, todias set with diamond, bars, goondas, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl koodys, moogrees, saikees, nag, nose ring, chandla, kaligathy, tunmony, kap, and other ornaments, silver cups, bowls, lotas, chowfools, chunam box, saucer, kammul, anklets called sackla, utterdanee, currundia, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPARELS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, sell by Public Auction in Agiary Lane near Pinnywarly, the household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkurcen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

Bombay, 29th August 1877 CRAWFORD & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has, pursuant to his appointment by the Board of Directors, ASSUMED CHARGE of the Office of AGENT in INDIA of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 28th August 1877.

### THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

*(Incorporated by Act 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.)*

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £18, £13, AND £8 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20, £14, and £10 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 29th day of September next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee ; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of September, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of September next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st October next.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th August 1877.

### THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, August 1877.

### WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS,

imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
,, LATAKIA.
,, SHAG.
,, SMOKING MIXTURE.

Per Tin Cash, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

### TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale (QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT) of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT, CHEMISTS, &c., TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies which are from one of the largest producers have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Re. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Re. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla) Of the Verapoly Mission ; prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Re. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Re. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation ; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Jappaned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding-bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Re. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A SERVICEABLE NEAT BROUGHAM FOR SALE. Apply to "A. J." Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, quite new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into Waggonette. Apply to Messrs M. Johnstone & Co., Fort, or Jamsetjee Huttonjee, Girgaum Back Road.

FOR SALE, a set of BILLIARD TABLE Lights, complete, almost as good as new. Price Rs. 250. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., Poona.

DOGS FOR SALE—Thoroughbred English Fox Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Bull Terriers, and a beautiful Spaniel. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

FOR SALE, a pair of AUSTRALIAN MARES and a Mail Phaeton complete ; also two tamed SPOTTED DEER. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

PURE AND SPARKLING

## AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

| | Cash | | Cash |
|---|---|---|---|
| SODA WATER | per doz. 0 12 | AERATED WATER | per doz. 0 12 |
| TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL) | ,, 1 0 | POTASH WATER | ,, 0 12 |
| SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co. | ,, 1 0 | LITHIA WATER | ,, 1 8 |
| LEMONADE AND GINGERADE | ,, 1 0 | VICHY WATER | ,, 1 4 |

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

*Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.*

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

**ASQUITH & CO.'S TAILORING DEPT.** is replete with Textures suitable for all parts of India, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

### DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color | 25 | 0 |
| India Tweed, a material made from the best wool | 30 | 0 |
| Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk | 27 | 0 |
| Extra Fine do. | 30 | 0 |
| Best Fancy Angolas | 35 | 0 |
| Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from | 35 | 0 |
| Black or Drab Alpaca Off ce Coats | 12 | 8 |

### DRESS SUITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUPER West of England Cloth | 75 | 0 |
| EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge | 85 | 0 |
| WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear | 7 | 0 |
| Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits | 30 | 0 |

### WASHING MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colored Drill Trousers | 5 | 0 |
| Best White Drill | 5 | 0 |
| Suits of above | 15 | 0 |
| White Linen Drill Trousers | 6 | 0 |
| Flemish Linen Trousers | 6 | 0 |
| Suits of do. do. | 16 | 0 |
| Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from | 6 | 8 |

### SHIKAR KIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials | 16 | 0 |
| Do. Do. of Stout Flax | 18 | 0 |

### GYMKHANA SUITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk | 28 | 0 |
| WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS | 9 | 0 |

### TROUSERS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes | 10 | 0 |
| Superfine do. do. | 14 | 0 |
| Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades ...from | 16 | 0 |
| A very large choice of these superior goods. | | |
| The very Best Angolas made | 18 | 0 |

### RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords | 18 | 0 |
| Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords | 23 | 0 |
| Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear | 26 | 0 |
| White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear | 35 | 0 |
| Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas | 5 | 8 |
| Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches | 10 | 8 |
| Coat of the above | 15 | 0 |
| White Cord Trousers | 14 | 0 |

### VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid | 36 | 0 |
| FROCK COATS for special wear of the above | 38 | 0 |
| DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling | 26 | 0 |
| VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS | 9 | 0 |
| Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat | 30 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Frock Do. | 45 | 0 |
| Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat | 16 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Vest | 6 | 8 |
| Morning or Visiting Coat | 25 | 8 |

*Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.*

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

## SCHNAPPS.

### SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

| CASH Rs. A. | CREDIT. Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| 15-12 | 16-0 |

## GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8, per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

## NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

### BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

**A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.**

### DRESS HATS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best quality | 16 | 8 |
| Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt | 12 | 8 |
| Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s Ladies' Black silk Riding Hats | 18 | 8 |
| Lace Falls for the above | 4 | 8 |

### FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown | 9 | 8 |
| The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt Round Crown, very narrow Brim | 9 | 8 |
| The "Derby" do. do. do. | 9 | 8 |
| The Prince of Wales High square Crown narrow Brim | 9 | 8 |
| The "Ellesmere," Drab Stiff Felt, High flat Crown | 9 | 8 |
| The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do. | 9 | 8 |
| The "Ellesmere," Dark Brown do. do. | 9 | 8 |
| The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim Medium Height | 8 | |
| The "Geneva," Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown | 9 | 8 |
| The "Hamilton," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown | 8 | 8 |
| The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown | 9 | 8 |
| The "Gladstone," Stiff Black Felt High Square Crown wide brim, with satin lining | 10 | 8 |
| The "Gladstone," Drab do. do. | 10 | 8 |
| Boys' Western Black Stiff Felt narrow Brim | 7 | 8 |
| Boys' "Western" Drab do. do. | 9 | 8 |

### TRAVELLING H

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH AUGUST 1877.

THE news from up-country since our last commercial article was written on Friday evening, and especially yesterday and to-day, has been very favourable, plentiful rain being reported to have fallen in Gruzerat, Kattywar, and Khandeish, as well as other parts of the Presidency. Here in Bombay the rain yesterday night and this morning was also considerable, and the temperature seems to indicate that there is more moisture not far off. There is, in consequence of the greatly improved prospects of the country, a much more cheerful feeling in business circles than was ruling last week, although we have not yet heard of any large transactions having taken place in any branch of our trade.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Consols at 95, a decline of ½ per cent., and Rentes at 106¾, a decline of ¼ per cent. on the rates given by us on Friday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on the 24th instant closed quiet with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats; on the 25th instant, supplies were freely offered, and sales of 7,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, were reported, and yesterday the market was described as firm with sales of 10,000 bales, 1,000 Surats. No change in quotations has taken place. Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Middling Uplands ready 11 cents., and Futures of November shipment 10⅞ cents per lb, the latter showing an advance of 3-16 cent. per lbs.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant compares as follows with the figures for the two preceding years to the same date:—

| | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds.. | 1,820,000 | 1,918,000 | 1,934,950 |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats. | 430,000 | 641,990 | 905,580 |
| For the U. K. only the figures are:— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool..... | 347,000 | 809,140 | 874,990 |
| Do. London..... | 34,000 | 41,020 | 71,320 |
| American Afloat..... | 30,000 | 39,000 | 9,000 |
| E. Indian ,, ..... | 159,000 | 244,000 | 303,000 |
| | 1,068,000 | 1,153,160 | 1,258,310 |
| Price of Mid. Orleans ... | 6¼d. | 6d. | 7 7-16d. |
| ,, Fair Dholleras ... | 5 1-16d. | 4¾d. | 4¾d. |
| Difference..... | 1 1-16d. | 1¼d. | 2 9-16d. |

The American crop figures to date, compared with the two previous years, are as follows:—

| | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts ..... ... | 3,600 | 7,300 | 3,600 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ..... | 4,000 | 12,000 | 2,600 |
| ,, ,, to Continent.. | ..... | 7,000 | 700 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,945,000 | 4,115,200 | 3,468,600 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, | 1,983,000 | 1,997,000 | 1,819,600 |
| ,, ,, to Continent ,, | 1,031,000 | 1,227,000 | 843,000 |
| ,, Stock at the Ports ..... | 130,000 | 122,000 | 77,000 |

Piece Goods in Manchester were yesterday reported dull.

Coffee is described by Reuter as unchanged, but an advance of 1s. is shown in the price of Good Ordinary Native, the quotations being for Middling Plantation, Ceylon, 108s., Good Ordinary Native 86s. and for Mysore 90s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £38-10 for Ceylon, and £43-10 per ton for Cochin.

The Home Market is stated to be firm for Linseed and Rapeseed, though Ferozepore shows a fall of 1s. per quarter, being quoted at 60s.

Wheat, via Canal, has advanced, while no change is shown in prices via Cape. Club No. 2 was quoted in yesterday's telegram: C. F. I. via Canals at 50s. and soft Red at 48s. to 48s. 6d.

At the public sales of canned hides and skins in London there was reported to be a good demand for goat skins at 1d. to 2d. per dozen advance.

Enfaced Rupee Paper, with the exception of Fours, which have declined ¼ per cent., were unaltered, yesterday's quotations being 4, 82½, 4), 83¾; and 5) per cents, 88¾ per cent.

Bar Silver has advanced, being quoted by Reuter at 54½d. to 54¾d. per ounce on London.

The rate of interest for 3 months' sight Bank Bills is given at 2 per cent., an advance on the last rate quoted.

The Bank of Bombay's Return, dated Friday, the 24th instant, made available to the public to-day, shows the following changes compared with the return of the preceding week:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Increase ..... Dec. | 50,57,283 |
| Do ,, Branches ..... | Inc. | 5,49,456 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Dec. | 8,13,369 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper &c. | Dec. | 1,06,663 |
| Loans ,, ,, ,, | Inc. | 45,36,964 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | Dec. | 86,760 |
| Cash with Correspondents..... | Inc. | 2,67,259 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Dec. | 49,50,055 |

The decrease of nearly 50 lakhs in the Cash Balance is due, as will be observed, to the withdrawals from deposits, especially to the heavy reduction of Public Deposits at the Head Office. The other alterations are of very important.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The Market here, in sympathy with that in Calcutta, opened at an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee for Bank Bills, while Credits and Documents were unchanged. The amount of business transacted during the day has been very small and no change in rates took place. Our quotations are at the moment as they have been for some time past, in the absence of business either in Exports or Imports, entirely fixed by the ruling rates in Calcutta, but should the more favourable state of affairs up-country, of which we have now promise, lead to an improvement in the demand for Piece Goods and other Imports, we may see some change in this respect. We quote on London:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | Rs. 1 13-16d. | per Rupee |
| Do. at 3 months' sight | Rs. 1 13-16d. | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | Rs. 9¼d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, 3 ,, ,, | Rs. 9¼d. | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | Rs. 9 5-16d. | ,, |
| Documents ,, 3 ,, ,, | Rs. 9 3-16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta the quotation for Bills on demand is 3 annas per cent. premium, and at this rate business was done in the morning for a limited amount, but though there was an enquiry during the day from more than quarter for Bills, no further seller could be found; for Bills, 60 days' sight Bills the quotation is still 12 annas per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still neglected and depressed. There was more than one seller of 4 per cents. in the Market to-day, but there were no buyers even at 95 per cent. In 4½ and 5½ we hear of no transactions, though quotations are also lower. We quote 95 for 4, 95½ for 4½, and 102 per cent. for 5½ per cents.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to 35 per cent. premium. In Land shares the only change to notice is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Colabas. The favourable reports from up-country have caused a marked improvement in the price of Mill shares; Bombay United, Broach, Khuttao Mucconjee, Mazagon, and Sassoon have advanced Rs. 5, Coorla, Jewraz Balloo and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Alliance and Morarjee Rs. 15, Fleming and Nursey Kessowjee Rs. 20, Alexandra, Colaba, Dhurrumsey and Oriental Rs. 25, Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit and Madras United Rs. 35, and Khandeish Rs. 50 per share. Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—Purchases of 150 candies have been reported yesterday, of which two-thirds were on account of an exporting firm, and the remainder by a local mill. There is no change of any note in quotations.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is no change in the position of Linseed or Rape. Wheat has declined Rs. 2 per candy as was to be expected.

PIECE GOODS.—Sales reported from first hands have been small, though showing an increase. This afternoon it is reported that dealers have been evincing more desire to buy than for some time past, and that the market altogether has indications of improvements.

COALS.—There is no change to report.

FREIGHTS continue dull with but little business doing, exports being on a most limited scale.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct. | 121 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 715 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct. | 675 |
| National Bank of India. | 10,000 | 500 | all | 2 do. | 108 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 260 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 3,948 | 2,000 | all | 25 | 885 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | .. | 95 |
| Mazagon Land ,, ..... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. s. | 550 |
| Fort Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 0 do. | 220 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th August as compared with the statement issued on the 18th August:—

| LIABILITIES. | 18th Aug. Rs. | 24th Aug. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities..... | 21,00,000 | 21,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 30,99,337 | 39,42,054 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 12,67,893 | 18,17,149 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 1,89,22,745 | 1,31,09,376 |
| Post Bills ..... | 45,402 | 45,523 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 6,43,451 | 6,15,458 |
| | 3,69,81,824 | 3,16,32,560 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 30,51,833 | 30,48,941 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize..... | 16,81,334 | 15,70,671 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 65,54,535 | 60,90,571 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 8,211 | 3,406 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 1,12,74,303 | 1,11,87,443 |
| Stamps ..... | 3,764 | 3,826 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,17,385 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000 | 3,42,385 | 3,42,385 |
| Bullion ..... | 75,982 | 75,983 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 84,304 | 3,51,803 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 1,36,07,3.8 | 89,57,321 |
| | 3,69,81,828 | 3,16,32,560 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH S. S. ROHINA, 1180 tons, Commander S. Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BRITISH SHIP ARDWAR, 857 tons, Commander S. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BRITISH S. S. ARAGO, 1067 tons, Commander L. Jones, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Robinia (s) ..... | Jones ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Arago (s) ..... | Jones ..... | Persian Gulf. |

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Ardwar, Duncan for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, for Coasts and Calcutta.
Steamer Cyrone, for Coasts and Calcutta.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Bengala (s) ..... ..... | London. |
| | Stallingbro (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |
| 25 | Mongolia (s)..... ..... | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Punjaub (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Arradeon Apear (s).. ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Maud (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |
| 25 | Canara (s) ..... ..... | Bombay. |
| | Austrian (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Mongolia—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr James Nelson, Mr R Swinden, Mr E A Parsock, and Mr A Clark.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

From Madras to Galle—Mr Hutchinson.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—2 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Atalanta s—21 cases port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 runlets tar, Ardesheer Bhaijee.
Pembroke s—4 tierces paint of sorts, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 302 bundles rod iron, Laljee Comersey; 200 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 2000 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolrehman Sullaymahomed.
City of Baltimore s—697 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 2 cases cotton thread, Rabhoy Tyebally; 300 cases tinned plates, Merwanjee and Co.
Atalanta s—10.0 bundles sheet iron, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Chief—25 drums linseed oil, Chandabhoy Ramjeally.
Naples s—12 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s—89 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Marlborough—500 bundles and 1000 boxes bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Surat s—95 cases and 4 qr casks sherry, and 24 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 3 cases glassware, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.
Palm s—10 runlets tar, Jewanjee Rajbhoy; 200 kegs red lead, Tooloidass Khimjee; 25 cases soap, 1 case haberdasherry and 1 case thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 75 casks beer, and 20 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 75 casks beer, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 10 runlets tar, Esmaljee Rehmonjee; 2 cases footcap papers, 2 cases marine cloth, 1 case embroidered muslin, and 1 case embroidered net, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s—50 cases brandy, and 12 cases claret, C Bounevialle and Co.
Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Australia s—5 hogsheads brandy, Cooverjee Jewanjee; 70 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—3 cases suffron L Narazen and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Saturno s—5 bales straw boards, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Geelong s—1 case beads, 1 cask ink, and 1 case glass inkstands, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BRINDISI.

Geelong s—2 cases gold embroidered ratia brocades, Merwanjee and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Surat s—73 bales wool, and 15 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 22 bales wool, Moladina Moman.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 162 bags linseed, Messrs Knoop and Co; 25 bags linseed, Messrs Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—63 bales cotton, Currim Puddomsey; 10 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jammahamed; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Bank of W India Co; 15 bales twist, Hajee Essoo Sooh and Son; 35 bales twist, Hajee Essoo Eellias; 102 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 35 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Poshs; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 41 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 150 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 70 bales twist, Albert Mill Co; 90 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 147 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cyrene s—156 bales cotton, Young and Co; 250 bales cotton, Young and Co.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR VENICE.

1995 Surat (s), Burne—Mills, 31st August.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1598 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1461 Earl of Zetland, Burne—W. Manockjee & Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1341 Oithona, Rees.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 15th Sept.
1841 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C Grondona.

FOR JAVA.

953 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1160 Anny Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—P. and O. Co.

FOR COCHIN.

110 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—J. Soares.
1061 Arago (s), Lewis.

FOR RANGOON.

967 Lady Malville, Hanson.

P. E. KARWAR.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esse bin Caliphs.

NOT FIXED.

857 Ardvar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1341 Athona, Reed—The Captain.
1236 America, Gedye.
241 B-ll, Lynn.
2697 Cryo-lite, Stewart.
711 Cyrene, Brown.
984 Cameo, Bulford.
1314 European (s), Morby.
676 Estepona (s), Hubback—H. Zynell Abedee.
1489 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1626 Fanny Tucker—Roberts.
1229 Galloway, McKinlay.
1253 Golconda (s), Sexton—P. and O. Co.
1080 Glenavon, Smith.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood.
1313 Hahnimann, Thomson.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
966 Iris, E ans.
706 Koina (s), Morrison.
1287 Mearnhus, Baxter.
1375 Mangrove (s), Pearse.
702 Polam (s), Axe—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1624 Pembrok (s), Jones.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade.
597 Queens Cliff, Davies.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Burt.
658 Scotish Chief, Clesper.
1444 Saratoge, Kandall.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Mercuries (s), Allen.
155 Kerak-i Roadin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doctt—Essa bin Khalifa.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
255 Seredibo (s), Vanair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(HarbourDefen
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
107 Magdala (s), 4.
462 Rifleman, Clayton.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 27th August 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·853 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 78·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 75·0 |
| Dew Point ..... | 73·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·870 |
| Extent of sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 8·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..... | 82·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)... | 77.2 |
| General Direction of wind .....S, NW, S, SE, N, NW, NNW, WNW, NW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... | 198 |
| f Rain ..... | 0·45 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 3·54 |
| ,, ,, ,, year ..... | 49·96 |
| Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of 28th August ..... | 0·76 |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Purchas, Asstt Commr, H M Ordanance Store Depart, on leave, from Trincomallee.

AUGUST 27.

Babington, Capt 27th Punjaub Infantry on subsidiary leave, from Nowshera.
Gunning, Major Staff Corps, preparatory, leave from Ajmere.

AUGUST 28.

Fox, Lt (L Capt) Bl Engr, to appear before Medical Board, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Baker, Let, R A, on leave to Poona.

AUGUST 31.

Gunning, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 25.)

Lieut-Col J D Hall, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted 6 sixty days' privilege leave.
Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Lahore Executive Division, Military Works.
Mr G Cowper, Assistant Engineer, Rohilcund Neemuch State Railways, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.
Lieut W H Johnstone, R E, Assistant Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Captain F W Joseph, R E, Executive Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave.

## CALENDAR FOR AUGUST—SEPT 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Last Quarter ..... | 1st, 2h. 6·5m. a. m. |
| New Moon ..... | 7th, 8h. 51·7m. p. m. |
| First Quarter ..... | 14th, 2h. 59 2m. p. m. |
| Full Moon ..... | 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m. |
| Last Quarter..... | 30th, 11h. 11·6m. a. m. |

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Wed. 29 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 16 | 2 4 m / 8 0 m | 8 20 a / 8 36 m |
| Th. 30 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 15 | 2 50 m / 9 19 m | 8 58 a / 9 20 m |
| Fri. 31 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 14 | 3 44 m / 9 44 m | 9 44 a / 10 19 m |
| Sept. Sat. 1 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 13 | 4 51 m / 10 49 m | 10 49 a / 11 58 a |
| Sun. 2 | Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity..... | 5 47 | 6 12 | 6 20 m / 11 56 a | 11 56 a / 0 m |
| Mon. 3 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 12 | 7 44 m / 0 11 m | 0 11 m / 1 38 a |
| Tues. 4 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 11 | 8 59 m / 1 46 m | 1 46 m / 3 5 a |

## SPORTING.

### THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

*Bombay Gazette*, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TROGLODYTE."—The correspondence seems now to have degenerated into mere personal abuse; therefore, no public good could be served by publishing it.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PENROSE—August 24th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. W. H. Penrose, Revenue Survey, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHURCHER—August 23rd, at Basti, Wilfrid James, the infant twin son of E. J. Churcher, Barrister-at-Law, aged 1 year and 10 months.
CHURCHILL—August 16th, at Landour, Alice, infant daughter of Charles and Alice Churchill.
ROSE—August 14th, at Bangalore, Mr. Francis Rose, aged 75 years.
SPEDDING—August 17th, at Chetterpore, Geoffrey Vallange, son of J. B. Spedding, Madras Civil Service, aged 4 months.
THOM—August 9th, at Benares, Alicia Catherine, widow of the late Alexander Thom, Esq., First-class Staff Surgeon, formerly of the 11th and 98th Regiments, and late Principal Medical Officer at Mauritius.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.


THE information collected by the Bombay Police regarding the immigrants who have recently come into this city in search of work is curious and interesting; but it would be more valuable if the Police had been able to supply us with some comparative statistics, showing the number of people from inland districts who usually migrate to Bombay at this season of the year, when the labour set free by the completion of agricultural operations in connection with the sowing of the *Kharif* crops naturally seeks new markets. It is only by making such a comparison that we can form any just conception of the excess in the number of persons entering Bombay this year to seek for employment. Of course, such an exceptional season as the present must have greatly increased the flow of emigration from all parts of the Deccan, the Concan, and Guzerat into Bombay—a city which from its commercial and industrial supremacy must be credited in innumerable village tales with inexhaustible wealth and capacity for the absorption of labour. The Bombay Police, however, seem to forget that there really exists a good foundation for this belief, and that the immigration into the city of thousands of men accustomed to work is by no means to be condemned as a public nuisance. On the contrary, employers of labour in Bombay would consider themselves very harshly and unjustly treated if all labourers were kept out of the city who come from any of the districts which have been more or less severely afflicted by Famine; and, *pace* the Bombay Police, we have not yet heard any opinion expressed by men competent to give an opinion on the subject that the labour-market of Bombay is overstocked. We would also remind the Police that India is, to some extent, a free country, and that the right of the native workman to dispose of his labour to the best advantage has up to this time remained unchallenged. It follows that able-bodied immigrants from the Famine districts have a perfect right to enter into competition with the resident labouring population of Bombay, and that it is a good thing for the country that this competition should go on. But the Police tell pitiful stories about the emaciation and destitution of these immigrants. We would warn them that, in thus overstepping the line of their duty, they begin to tread on dangerous ground. It is not yet forgotten how a similar hue and cry was raised some months ago, and how it led to the establishment of a special hospital on the Flats, to which patients were dragged from the native town till the labourers on the foreshore struck against such *zoolum*, and so alarmed the mercantile community that Sir Frank Souter was urgently entreated to restrain the undisciplined zeal of his subordinates. We do not want a repetition of that idle farce. We have no desire to see another hospital set up by our charitable maniacs for people who only ask to be let alone, or to have another new famine disease invented by doctors whose craving for fresh horrors seems to be insatiable. The inquiries of the Police have no doubt been made in all good faith; but the mere fact of the immigration of a few thousand people into Bombay has been seized upon with so much eagerness by malignant critics who are perpetually on the watch to suggest reasons for condemning the administration of relief by the Bombay Government as totally inadequate to the necessities of the situation, that much mischief has already been done by probably unintentional exaggerations of the destitution that prevails among these immigrants. As a rule, the gangs travelling down from Poona appear to consist of people who are in tolerably good condition, who carry with them their cooking pots and the little money they possess in the shape of trinkets, and who are not fleeing from a cruel Sirkar whom they have found to be as cruel a taskmaster as Pharaoh was of old to the Israelites, but are setting out of their own free will to seek their fortunes in Bombay. They do not ask for alms on the road, and they are of far too independent a spirit to take voluntarily to beggary as a means of livelihood. Why, then, should not these people be allowed to earn their living in their own way without being worried out of Bombay by the Police or demoralized if they remain here by becoming the victims of the charitable benevolence of proprietors of the Pinjrapole? We believe that Government has already taken precautions to intercept on the roads leading into Bombay all the emigrants who are in too sickly a condition to be fit for work, and that these unfortunates will be carefully provided for in relief camps; but the State has no right to seize forcibly able-bodied labourers who prefer looking for work in Bombay to living at the public expense; and it is intolerable that men anxious and able to work for themselves and their families should not be permitted to do the best they can for themselves without being held up to public indignation as frightful examples of the inhumanity of the Government of Bombay in not maintaining them in comfortable idleness at the expense of the general body of Indian taxpayers.

It is singular what little account is made of *esprit de corps*, or professional spirit, in the Blue Book on the Native Army. Perhaps Lord Napier and Sir Henry Norman thought the least said the better on that point; nevertheless, it must take its share in our consideration of Native Army organisation. The civilian members of the Bombay and Madras Governments—as the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis—touch upon it, but it may be supposed that Sir Frederick Haines, General Spencer, and other antagonists of Lord Napier and Sir Henry Norman, scarcely thought the matter worth dwelling upon, the existent organisation being incapable of producing much *esprit de corps*, unless changed a good deal from what it now is. *Esprit de corps* is the fruit of a high state of organisation, not of many expedients and makeshifts to make one, and it would be absurd to look for it in any superior cultivation under the withered branches and tottering stems of a remarkable plantation of colonels, casting their blighting influence on all around. The Blue Book, which has no exhibition in condemning the senility of the regimental appointments, is more than discreet in saying nothing about the want of nerve and verve such a condition of organisation presents, though lack of either is fatal to growth of that military virtue which passes by the name of *esprit de corps*. It is difficult to discover how this spirit can be nourished with such opposing elements as young British Line officers making native regiments the stepping stones to civil employment; old field officers relegated to the duties of subalterns, and exercising squads at musketry, and native officers incapable of rendering the latter much assistance in their onerous charges of several companies of men; but the position is capable of improvement, and we think it quite possible to create a strong feeling of *esprit de corps* in native regiments by removing those evils which go far to suppress it. Lord Salisbury's expressed intention of giving a European musketry instructor to each native regiment is a step in the right direction.

A barrister, who after many weary years of toil and study at the Bar attains the Bench at last, would most certainly be a soured man if at the end of it all he found that his wig and robes brought him no increase of dignity, but rather the contrary. He would resent being sent back to the regions of "My Lud," and even though he made perhaps a better income by practice, he would sigh for the *otium cum dignitate* of the top round of his ladder. So, in some sort, is it with the colonels and majors of the Indian Army, for whom military rank has little significance while they are performing the duties of grades much below their own. A better system of retirement and promotion would remove this fruitful source of discontent and restore to it in good time *esprit de corps*, and if at the same time young officers—as recommended by Sir Frederick Haines—were made to understand that having once elected for civil employment they could never return again to regimental duty, another source of disquiet for regimental officers, that of supersession by military civilians, must be effaced. Old officers so near to the attainment of their pensions or bonuses that they can think anxiously of little else, and young officers so eager for civil employ that their minds are altogether engaged with it, are not the elements that we would select for the culture of *esprit de corps*, but let younger men have commands and the youngest officers a career in military life, and we see no reason why the *esprit de corps* of the new organisation should not be quite as good as that of the old.

We are aware that many able officers, and men, too, thoroughly acquainted with Oriental character, as Captain Richard Burton, the traveller, are of opinion that the new organisation is vain; but then it has never received what might be called a fair trial. The best organisation in the world, which we suppose to be that of a British regiment of the Line, could not count for much in *esprit de corps* or anything else if the field officers were men mostly over 50 years of age, and the captains and subalterns were all foreigners speaking a foreign language, and wholly uneducated in every way. But this is very much what the organisation of the Native Army is, if the Blue Book which has gathered such a mass of information on the subject is to be trusted, and being so, we repeat it has never had a fair trial. Much could be made of that organisation with smart, young, fairly educated native officers, and comparatively youthful Europeans; but it is impossible to say, until the experiment is tried, whether the new organisation can ever be considered as well worth the money expended upon it as was the old. The mixture of two organisations is deplorable, because it retains all those evils and grievances that we speak of as being so antagonistic to *esprit de corps*, and, as a consequence, efficiency.

We confess that we never could understand the theory of throwing four men's work on one man's shoulders, and increasing his income for doing it. This is, however, the theory of the new organisation with its wing commanders responsible each four companies. As far as we can comprehend some of the more occult professional mysteries of this Blue Book, that theory originated in Sir Charles Wood's desire to render regimental employment more attractive, and this was to be a compensation for the good things lost in the civil military service. The idea was good, but it was forgotten that it had to be fructified at the expense of the usefulness of the native officers of the Native Army. It was a mistake when the new organisation was inaugurated not to educate the native officers up to the level of company commanders; in that case the present organisation would have been by this time of a similar character with a Line regiment, the majors of the one being the wing commanders of the other. It is, however, better late than never to do a thing that is requisite, and it is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury's despatch inculcating something at least definite in the construction of the Indian Army will be acted upon before a war finds that army hesitating between an old organisation and a new. It would be simple enough to return to the old organisation but for the expense. Expense, says Lord Salisbury, puts any such return out of the question, so it is not worth discussing here, but we may well ask if the improvement of the organization, as it now is, is ever going to begin—if the time has not fully arrived for it? Too much time has been lost already, we think, over the matter.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 10TH AUG.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Commander W. P. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 10th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Major Penny, Captain and Mrs Mellish, Rev S Endle, Mr R King, Mr B C Campbell, Mr F Ward, R N, Quarter-Master Staniland, 11th Hussars, Dr. Rivers, Dr Jerome, Captain N Powlett, Mrs Pundit, Mahomed J Ali Khan, Mr J Aniscough, Mr G Bayliss, Mr and Mrs G Cowell, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Mr A Huggett, Mr A Pointer, Mr W Raymond, Mr A Simpson, Mr H Thomas, Mr Kennedy, Mr Robinson, Mr Jancowski, Mr J Bless, and Mr J C Bartlett, R N.
From Venice—Hon'L H Bayley and Capt and Miss Searle.
From Brindisi—Mr J B Fisher, Capt Campbell, Mr and Mrs Daly, Mr H B Simson, Mr Conden, and Mrs Thomas.
From Aden—Mr and Mrs Treacey.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 10.

THE session is almost at an end, and we can now take a full survey of the performances of the Government. They have but a poor bill of fare to lay before us of first class measures, they cannot show a single one; and the second class Acts they have succeeded in passing amount to the large number of three—the South Africa Bill, and the Bills on the Prisons and the Universities. Of these three, two are remnants from last year, and though highly important, cannot be regarded as exciting passionate general interest. The most important question of the whole session was not discussed till last Tuesday—I mean the Warrant on Army Promotion and Retirement. Mr. Hardy's scheme has met with much criticism in both Parliament and the Press. The scheme involves an expenditure, which reaches the respectable figure of £60,000 per annum, or, if you wish to capitalise it, of sixteen millions sterling. It is, to say the least of it, a little indecent that a scheme which costs so much, should be deferred to a period of the session when a large number of the members have gone away, and when those that remain are in the last stage of legislative exhaustion. Another objection brought against the Warrant is, that in place of promoting the flow of promotion, it has a tendency to stereotype the old and bad system, which the efforts of previous army reformers have sought to abolish. The debate on the subject was initiated by Mr. Trevelyan, who in a speech of great ability pointed out the many weak points of Mr. Hardy's plan, and was especially happy in his denunciations of those honorary colonelcies, which enables old officers of many friends and many infirmities to draw large salaries for doing nothing. Mr. Trevelyan was also able to show pretty clearly that the system of retirement which Mr. Hardy has introduced will get rid, not of the bad, but of the good men; that old and useless officers will remain, and young and active officers go away. Lord Hartington took part in the debate, and, in a reserved kind of way, gave his support to the arguments of Mr. Trevelyan. There is a feeling among the more advanced Liberals that their leaders have not made enough of the question, and that a favourable opportunity for successfully attacking the Government has been lost. The session has not been allowed to close without giving us a little scene, which will make us laugh even in these sad times. The new rule of the House of Commons, which was meant to smite, hip and thigh, the Irish obstructionists, has found its first victim in the innocently garrulous and amusingly absurd Mr. Whalley. In the course of last night's debates, he was called twice to order; and thus he became subject to the awful pains and penalties of suspension. Suspended he accordingly was; but I regret to record that this scene, which ought

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, Aug. 27, 10 P.M.

The Duke of Buckingham left by special train at 5 o'clock to-day. The Viceroy leaves to-morrow afternoon, and goes direct to Madras.

Mr. Sharp, the Bengal Civilian, has been censured and ordered to return to Bengal immediately. Lord Lytton visited the relief camps this morning and in the afternoon.

The construction of the loop line between Adoni and Goondicul is sanctioned as a relief work.

BELLARY, Aug. 28, 0-10 A.M.

Rumoured death of a coolie flogged on Sunday week is unconfirmed. Sharp goes away immediately, and a Madras Civilian succeeds him.

A grand reception took place at the Collector's residence to-night. Mrs. Masters presented the ladies and the Collector the gentlemen. The Viceroy received the chief Civil and Military residents and the leading natives, shaking hands with each.

Lord Lytton received telegraphic information reporting heavy rains in Khandeish.

The Viceroy considers the ration allowances at the relief camps excessive. H. E. the Viceroy is likely to halt at Goondicul to-morrow to inspect the loop line measurements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Aug 28.

Dervish Pasha announces that he has captured a redoubt from the Russian Left Wing at Djiangeir.

## THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

An official Russian despatch states, that the loss to the Russians on the 25th instant in the Schipka Pass was 30 officers and 400 men. The fighting was continuous throughout the night, and the Russians on Sunday at noon still maintained their positions.

## SERVIA GOES TO WAR FOR RUSSIA.

The Servian Government has resolved to militarily co-operate with the Russians in Bulgaria. The different commands in the army have been distributed, but before the actual declaration of war on Turkey is made a special meeting of the Servian Skuptschina will be convoked.

## SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday at Plymouth, he said, in alluding to the present war, that England would follow a peace policy, but that if her interests required it her strength would be found equal to the occasion. In concluding his remarks on the subject, he said that the observance of neutrality would be continued until friendly intervention on our part was possible in order to put an end to the war.

OBITUARY.—General T. A. Drought, Colonel of the 15th Foot.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day

LONDON, Aug. 27, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 95
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 106½
Bar Silver ..... 54½ to ½
About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.
Departure—Guy Mannering.

## STEAMER REPORT.

TRICOMALEE, Aug. 28, 10.55 A.M.

H. M. S. Undaunted left for Colombo.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 28.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. E., ther. max. 84, W. B. 78, min. 75, bar. 29-86. Fall of rain 20 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 2, ther. 82, bar. 30-6. Fall of rain 40 cents.

MANGALORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N W Fall of rain 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. strong, ther. 97, bar. 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 31 cents.

## RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

REPORTS to August 26.—For Madras, some rain has fallen in Bellary, Coimbatore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Madura, Godavery, Vizagapatam, North Arcot. For Bombay, there has been a general fall in Panch Mahals of three to five inches. Good showers have fallen in Sattara, light in Kaladgi, none in Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sholapore. For the North-West, slight rain reported from Benares, Almora, and Fyzabad; none elsewhere.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | Fort. | Byculla |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts |
| Tuesday, Aug. 28, up to 6 a.m..... | 0 45 | 0 91 | 0 47 |
| Previously registered..... | 49 21 | 38 92 | 45 83 |
| Total up to date..... | 49 66 | 39 83 | 47 30 |
| Fall up to 28th Aug. 1876 ..... | 40 20 | 41 10 | 47 33 |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT TULSI.

| | Up to 25 Aug. 1877. | Up to 26 Aug. 1876. |
|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Municipal Office gauge ..... | 31 48 | 51 20 |
| Do. Bungalow gauge ..... | 35 92 | 55 34 |
| Valley gauge ..... | 38 33 | 63 12 |

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | per Re. |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand..... | 1s. 8 13-16d. |
| Do. at 3 months' sight .. | 1s. 8 15-16d. |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | ...1s. 9½d. |
| Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, | ...1s. 9¼d. |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | ...1s. 9 5-16d. |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | ...1s. 9 3-16d. |

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... As 4

COLONEL MERRIMAN acts for General Kennedy as Secretary in the Public Works Department during the absence of the latter officer on duty with the Viceroy in Madras.

We hear that Sir William Merewether will leave Kurrachee for England on the 11th of September.

MR. GILBERT MONEY's resignation of the Civil Service will be gazetted immediately.

MR. S. C. BAYLEY's official designation whilst on famine duty in Madras is Additional Secretary in the Financial Department.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT and Major Moncrieff, R. E., will be employed as famine commissioners under the Mysore Government.

THIS is the first monsoon season during which the goods traffic over the Bhore Ghaut has been regularly worked by night as well as by day; and it may be considered a fortunate circumstance that, while in ordinary seasons there are on an average from fifty to sixty slips on the Ghaut—most of them of course of a not very serious character—this year there have been only two or three trifling slips. The rainfall on the Ghaut has been only about half the usual quantity up to this time, so that the soil has not been loosened by the rain. The Viceroy's train was taken up the Ghaut after dark last week; and, after this successful experiment has been made with so precious a life, we see no reason why the G. I. P. Company should not accommodate the passenger traffic, which is now confessed to be too great a strain on their resources, by running a passenger train to Poona every night.

FEVER of a somewhat fatal type is unhappily prevalent in the 73rd Regiment at Subathoo, three men and two officers, Lieutenants O'Grady and Field, having recently died of it, and two other officers, Lieutenants Schooles and Bull, being ill from the same cause. On Friday last Lieutenant Schooles was in a critical state and Lieutenant Bull progressing favourably. A portion of the regiment is to be encamped on the ridge above the station, which it is hoped may, by giving more room to the remainder, tend to arrest the further spread of the disease. Two doctors have been sent over from Simla to assist the medical officers on the spot, and Surgeon-General Innes himself follows almost immediately to inquire into the probable origin of the outbreak. We believe, however, there is little doubt that a contaminated water-supply is at the bottom of it. The same sort of fever was fatal in several instances at Dugshai last year, though so far, between that station, Solun, Subathoo and Kussowlie, there have been only ten deaths from it this season.

THE Aden Defences Committee has come to a decision in reference to the works required for the improvement of the fortifications at that place, and seems to make a very modest demand upon the Government. The points to be armed are Elsa Tarshayne, Ras Morbut, and Flint Island. Three new 38-ton guns, behind shields, will be required and four 10-inch guns. The rest of the armament will be made up of the guns already on the spot. The 38-ton gun, which carries a 12-inch shell, will pierce any armour likely to be in the Red Sea for many years to come at a distance of 2,000 yards. Sir William Jervois's scheme for the fortification of Aden would have cost about £210,000. The present estimates amount to £180,000. There is no present necessity of constructing any works at Perim apparently. It is enough for England to occupy the island, which even if seized by an enemy could never be held in face of British supremacy at sea, while our rights there are sufficiently established to keep out intruders during peace.

PROGNOSTICATIONS were rife all over the famine districts that the eclipse of the moon would prove a precursor of more rain, nor were these expectations unfulfilled at Bangalore. Friday was a particularly sultry day, but the clouds were seen to be gathering, and appearances were threatening. At about 8-15 p. m. the rain came down in torrents, and poured incessantly for more than half an hour and there is every appearance of more rain in store.

MRS. MOORE, the widow of the murdered Assistant Commissioner of Rohtuck, has left the station for Meerut, but not before having received an appropriate address presented to her by the European and native community, which tends to show the great estimation in which her late husband was held by all.

THE *Indian Mirror* thinks that Mr. Eden has not dealt quite fairly with the Vernacular Press, in overlooking its frequent and grateful testimonies to officials who win their respect:—"If Mr. Eden opens any vernacular newspaper of the day, he will invariably find its correspondents and contributors speak with rapturous praise of some official or other of the districts from which the writers in question are supposed to write. In fact, the habit of addressing big officials is one general now-a-days than Mr. Eden would have us believe; and he may rest assured that these addresses are generally inspired by the very persons who are supposed to have some hand in the Press. At the same time, it is clear that if the writers of the Press do generally extol to the skies the really good and exemplary men in the service, they speak with an equal amount of bitterness against those whose high-handedness, aristocratic manners, and unconciliatory spirit have made them deservedly unpopular." We do not ourselves think, says the *Statesman*, that "ingratitude" can fairly be included in the catalogue of sins that distinguish the people. We have sometimes thought that their impulsiveness in this direction verged almost on weakness. It is necessary to remember, moreover, that nothing is so insipid in a newspaper as mere wishy-washy laudation of official men.

A WRITER in the *Ceylon Times* ridicules the expedient of appointing a contingent of missionary bishops, which is suggested by the Church Missionary Society, to meet the grave difficulty in Ceylon, arising from the action of Bishop Coplestone. The writer says, "I notice in the concluding portion of a rather long memorandum emanating from Salisbury Square the following very significant passage: 'Travancore, the Telugu Mission, the Punjab Mission, and *the Ceylon Mission*, all call for missionary bishops; and nothing, the Committee are persuaded, would more tend to remove present difficulties than the appointment of experienced missionaries, or competent native clergymen, to that office.' Really, you should at once draw a bill upon the bank of Arrogance for at least 1 877,000,000 Rupees in favour of those very deserving and equally discerning persons who have at length solved the great ecclesiastical problem which has so long puzzled the intelligence of dwellers in 'This utmost India isle, where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' We Europeans naturally prefer a gentleman and a scholar for our Bishop, but every man to his taste."

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that a short time ago we (*Madras Times*) gave publicity to a certain very severe Government order censuring an officer of the Public Works Department for obstructiveness. The Government have now, we are credibly informed, withdrawn their censure, and have accepted the explanation offered by the obstructive Royal Engineer, and, in a recent order, the Collector of the district has been taken to task and has been called upon to explain why certain orders issued by the Madras Government so far back as June, 1875, had not been carried out.

A BELGRADE official organ hopes that the British nation, deprecating war on behalf of Turkey, the British Cabinet will not be in a position to carry out their bellicose intentions. "Russia, however," according to this Belgrade paper, "is making ready for all contingencies. Already preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for an Indian campaign. The road is mapped out, and distances are calculated, &c. As to Austria, she, in an anti-Russian War, could only rely upon her Germans and Magyars; but these are so few, that they would be eaten up by the Russian troops in a twinkling." In consequence of the despatch of British troops to Malta, a regular campaign was opened by the entire Russian Press against England. Some journals laughed at the insignificent force England can spare for an Eastern war; others fiercely declared that odious England is fighting Russia even now, seeing that the Egyptian troops have been equipped with English money; while all agreed in regarding English antagonism as a matter of indifference and a contingency not to be dreaded by Russia. As for Russia commencing a campaign against England in India, it appears to us that she has just about as much on her hands now as she can very well manage. Before she advances beyond the Hindoo Koosh, perhaps she would be wise to finish first her Bulgarian and Armenian campaigns.

THE *Leader*:—Mr. Justice Turner assured the Jury at Allahabad, who tried Gunner Robert Jones for the murder of Sergeant Daniel, that if they gave their verdict boldly and honestly, it would be satisfactory. The learned judge should have added "intelligently," to which he will doubtless reply that they did display singular intelligence, because their verdict was in harmony with his direction. We agree with Mr. Justice Turner that the prisoner was not a lunatic in the ordinary sense of the term—but neither was he sane, as people usually regard sanity. The judge himself allows that he was "a man not amenable to discipline, a morose man, a man who made friends with no one, who conceived he was injured by others much more than he had been." If that last admission does not testify to a morbid state of mind, we should like to know what does. The prisoner was in the habit of brooding over small slights until they became magnified in his distorted vision to insults and injuries. A man in that frame of mind sees only two alternatives before him—suicide or murder. If the supposed offender do not come within the scope of early revenge, the muzzle of the rifle is pointed by the unhappy man against himself, and then a chaplain, worthy to be a juryman, refuses to read the burial service over his lifeless corpse, though no scruples would arise in the case of a confirmed drunkard who had died of *delirium tremens*. It was in any case quite unworthy of the Chief Justice's ability and judicial experience to bring forward, as a proof of the prisoner's sanity, the fact that his own father had not scrupled to prosecute him for an assault committed in 1874. The father might be as unnatural as the son, but that would not prove the latter to be sane. The evidence throughout, as published in the *Pioneer*, goes to show that the prisoner was of a morbid, that is, of a diseased frame of mind. He may have known that he was doing what he ought not to do, but individuals of that temperament have no power for the moment to resist the impulse that hurries them onward. Constantly they will tell you that something constrained them to take the life of the murdered person. Sometimes they fancy they see the Evil One who forces them on to their perdition. At other times they simply say that they were "bound" to do it. The idea that they must kill a wife or child or friend or foe, comes down upon them like a cloud shutting out all sense of right and wrong, and straightway the fixed idea becomes an accomplished fact. No one who has ever had anything to do with the criminal classes, who has conversed with murderers before and after conviction, can have failed to be struck with the absence of human reason that appears to characterise the most heinous offenders. Their physical organization is fatal to them. Instead of a caul, they are born with a halter round the neck. The law may hang them just as men shoot tigers, because they are too dangerous to be left at large and too costly to be kept imprisoned, but capital punishment is a cowardly act of vengeance. It cannot improve the poor wretch who is hanged, it does not deter others from acting in the same way, it hardens the heart of judge, jury, counsel, and spectators, and it is always liable to be inflicted upon the innocent—an irremediable wrong. If Gunner Robert Jones is hanged for the offence he has committed, consistency demands that all who are now confined for life under similar circumstances should be brought out from their respective prisons and hanged also, as a terror, not for evil-doers, but for the insane and morbidly morose.

THE *Japan Mail* publishes two exquisite despatches, which passed between the Minister of Marine and the samurai of Satsuma during the siege of Kumamoto. The Minister says that the cause of the insurgents is unjust and can therefore never prosper; implores them to confess themselves in the wrong, and promises that if they surrender at discretion he will petition the Government to extend to them all possible clemency. His blandishments, however, seem to have met with a sharp rebuff. The samurai coolly reply that his arguments are one-sided and unfair, that the connivance of the Government at public crimes has forced them into their present position, and conclude in the following terms:—"You say you will petition the Government to extend its clemency to us if we surrender. This is ridiculous. We are fighting for justice, and in a just cause we care not what our fate may be." Then comes the gem of the whole: "So greatly do we differ from the views expressed by your Excellency, that we think Your Excellency must be out of your mind or speaking under the influence of nightmare. When your Excellency has exhausted all your talents you had better come to Kumamoto *and ask our pardon!*"

WITHIN the last ten days or a fortnight various instances of longevity have been reported in the Indian newspapers, the respectable age of four score years and ten having been twice surpassed at Tranquebar. These cases, says the *Leader*, were taken from among the European or Indo-European population, but are not to be compared with the examples of length of days that may be found in Father Joano dos Santos' History of Eastern Ethiopia published in 1684, and rendered into French by Father Charpy. In this veracious chronicle we read that "an inhabitant of Bengal," while tending his flocks on the banks of the Ganges, was accosted by an old man who asked to be carried across the river. He seemed utterly exhausted by travel and loss of blood, which streamed from wounds in his sides, hands, and feet. He had apparently been stripped of his clothes and stood in an old grey cloak bound round his waist by a rope. The Bengalee without more ado took up the stranger upon his shoulders and deposited him safely on the opposite bank. The wayfarer then presented him with a few beads, of which he was bidden to take great care as they would insure him long life. While the rustic was wondering what he should do with these beads, his companion vanished out of sight. A few days later the peasant chanced to enter a church, the altar-piece in which consisted of a portrait of St. Francis d'Assisi. "There!" he exclaimed, "there is the man who promised me length of years!" This strange exclamation naturally led to sundry questions, and the result, of course, was the peasant's conversion. But now comes the most remarkable part of the story. After surviving 19 consecutive reigns, this highly-favoured Bengalee was alive and vigorous 380 years after that event. There can be no question of the fact, for it was verified by the Bishop of Cochin, and every body knows that the Ganges flows through that country. The Viceroy Nunha di Cunha also vouched for its truth; and as this was in 1529, the apparition of St. Francis must have taken place in 1149—which is curious, to say the least of it. And not only was the venerable Bengalee alive, but his complexion was as "ruddy" as when he was only 40, although he had married nine times. He had enjoyed, however, a period of repose of 46 years, during which he remained without a wife. There was not a wrinkle upon his face, and his teeth were perfectly sound. Indeed, they had been three times renewed, without causing him the slightest pain or inconvenience. He simply shed them, and others grew up in their place. His health had all along been so good that he had never once required to be bled. This vigorous old gentleman had had children by every one of his wives, and his ninth consort was still increasing his family. He may be alive now, for anything we know to the contrary. "I have read in the works of Peter de Natalibus," continues the worthy Father, "that St. Severus lived the space of 373 years, being elected Bishop of Tongress when 297 years of age, and filling four bishoprics during a succession of 76 years. Cardinal Baronius mentions the circumstance as an extraordinary exercise of grace." Another of the Father's irreproachable authorities testifies to the existence of a Brahmin "who was known to have lived three centuries."

## REPORT OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

A REPORT on the working of the Bombay Mint during the last official year, especially interesting at the present time, has just been made public.

The total value of the silver bullion received for coinage during the year was Rs. 6,02,41,373. But the most interesting returns are those of "country silver and silver ornaments" tendered for coinage by native merchants. As there is no Mint at Madras, these figures probably include those for Madras. They may fairly be taken to indicate, with a certain amount of accuracy, the commencement, progress, and severity of the present famine, and the effect it has had on a large section of the population. With this view, Colonel White, the Officiating Mint Master, has thoughtfully added the figures for the current year up to the date of the Report, *i. e.*, including the month of July 1877. The table of monthly return of country silver and silver ornaments is estimated at as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1876—April | Rs. | 10,995 |
| May | | 1,161 |
| June | | 7,896 |
| July | | .. |
| August | | 1,825 |
| September | | .. |
| October | | 3 385 |
| November | | 69,609 |
| December | | 1,04,232 |
| 1877—January | | 1,29,836 |
| February | | 2,15,642 |
| March | | 3,06,848 |
| Total during the last official year .. | Rs. | 8,61,799 |
| 1877—April | | 6,08,740 |
| May | | 8,37,034 |
| June | | 1,151,515 |
| July | | 1,533,212 |
| Total for current year up to date.. | Rs. | 4,130,501 |

which brings the total amount tendered under the pressure of famine since last November to about half a crore of rupees.

It will be remembered that during the American cotton famine, there was an immense influx of silver into the Bombay Presidency and Berar; stories were current at the time of cartwheels being made of silver, and of similar indications of a plethora of the precious metal. There is a constant process of melting up rupees going on; and it is thought very likely that the rupees melted up in the prosperous regions of Northern India, Bengal, and Burmah, would go far to counterbalance the re-coinage at the Bombay Mint.

## "THE POET VICEROY" AND THE RAJKOTE EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account of the opening ceremonies of the Rajkote Exhibition, published in your paper of the 21st instant, I think the writer has unwittingly omitted to notice the following fact. When Major Phillips resumed his seat, Rao Bahadoor Gokuljee Jada, Dewan of Joonagher, rose and proposed, on behalf of the Kathi'r chiefs and their administrations, a vote of thanks to the members of the Managing Committee for their untiring zeal and efforts in the matter of encouraging indigenous arts and industries, and to Mrs. Peile for kindly declaring the Exhibition open. Mr. Haridas Veharidas Desai, sole administrator of Wadhan, in seconding the proposal, said, "Mrs. Peile, chiefs, ladies and gentlemen,—In seconding Rao Bahadoor Gokuljibhai's proposal that our best thanks are due to the members of the Managing Committee for their indefatigable exertions in getting up this Exhibition, I think I need not detain you long by making any remarks of my own on the advantages of such an institution. I cannot, however, refrain from reminding you of what fell from the lips of the our poet Viceroy in the concluding part of his speech on a similar occasion at Simla last year. He observed that when a Greek orator had been defending the cause of a beautiful lady it occurred to him that the best way of winning that cause would be to cease speaking and unveil his client. He did so, and at once the judges became her admirers. Here Mrs. Peile has already played the part of the orator, and I would I am afraid, be out of taste for me to say a word further."

D.

## THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Grant Road Station Master's explanation in your issue of this morning, relative to the incident that took place at the station on the 22nd inst. in which, from the confusion among the fishe women, many passengers, with myself, considered the interference of the Railway people somewhat piscatory, has had the effect of dispelling what was manifestly an hallucination.

As I am opposed to any oppression of the poor by people in power, or armed with authority, taking advantage of the difference of situation, so I should be lacking in justice, the cry for which animated my complaint, were I to pass by unnoticed the facts of the case as elicited from the Station Master, and leave the public unfavourably impressed with the Railway men at Grant Road. I am therefore sorry to have drawn an incorrect inference from the hubbub of which I was

Bombay, August 27. AN EYE-WITNESS.

## THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent X., in criticising the report of the above Company, has fallen into serious error. He says that it appears from the report, that the net profit made since January is Rs. 82,847, which with the balance of Re. 8,177-9-1 brought forward from last account amounts to Rs. 91,024 as the undivided profit at the disposal of the directors. Now, says X., "this sum of Rs. 91,024 on a capital of 1,000 shares at Rs. 1,000 each, or Rs. 10,00,000, appears to me to be about 9-91 per cent. instead of 16⅔ per cent." Assuming that the calculation he has arrived at is correct, he makes fun by saying that "if the reserve fund will not benefit much after the payment of a 12 per cent. dividend." If X. has taken the least trouble to think for himself he would not have made this blunder. The fact is, that the profit of Rs. 82,847 for the *half year* ending 30th June on a capital of ten lacs, gives Rs. 16⅔ per cent. per annum, and including the old balance, that is, on Rs. 91,024, it gives not 9·91 per cent. but Rs. 18·2 per cent. per annum; and after paying Rs. 12 per cent. there will be enough left to console your correspondent.

H. R.

## NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, Aug. 25.

WE are now getting the precious rain in right good style. It commenced to fall the day before yesterday, and there is no sign of an abatement; all apprehension of a dearth in Berar is now, by God's blessing, averted. The prospect of our crops is very cheering indeed, as also grass for the cattle, which was beginning to wither for want of rain. On the whole, this season in Berar has been satisfactory compared with other provinces. It is to be hoped that the prices of grain will become a little more reasonable after the downfall we have had. The rates of grain per rupee have been increased and quantity decreased since my last—notably so in jowari, wheat, and gram, the staple food of the poor.

It behoves all district officers to impress on the Civil Surgeon to bestow little more vigilance over the grain railway now in the hospitals are not their sole charge, they should look to the sanitary condition of the towns, and visit the bazaars periodically. At present rotten grain is sold in the bazaars, and the poor purchase it because it is given cheaper, which can be seen at any time. This practice is attended with most dangerous consequences. Allusion was made by me lately regarding the Cantonment School at Billidhpore being but poorly attended. I am now given to understand that the person in charge intends to resign; if so, it is an opportunity for the Deputy Commissioner to select a competent person to fill the post and restore confidence to the parents.

# BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* UNITED AND BYCULLA CLUBS.—This match which was arranged for this evening is postponed. There will be a pick up game.

THE rainfall at Seaforde, in Guzerat, on the 26th inst., was 1 inch 30 cents.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at the Gymkhana to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Quick Step ..... | Pacific. |
| Quadrille ..... | Le Chateau à Toto ..... E. Marie. |
| Grand Fantasia ..... | Erin ..... H. Basquit. |
| Valse ..... | The Adieu ..... Snelling. |
| Galop ..... | Genoveva ..... Mentel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—A European, named John Howell, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges of assault, the one preferred by Ramchundar Ganesh and the other by a woman, named Sucksenah. He was fined Rs. 25 in each case.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Lalla Bhola, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and twelve stripes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, on being convicted of stealing a gold ornament, valued Rs. 25, from the person of a child.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, Shaik Ahmed Hoossin was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with navigating his vessel in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of Dr. D. Macgregor in Bombay harbour. His Worship, after taking the evidence of several other witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.—A native paper writes of this Bill:—"Upon the whole, the servant has much the best of the bargain in this proposed master and servant legislation; but we trust that, ere the draft bill passes into law, a variety of modifications and amendments may be introduced which will render the Act more generally acceptable to those now on the eve of being legislated for."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Loharchawl, on view of the bodies of Luximee and Kesa, women. It appears that while employed cleaning linseed at a godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers on the 12th inst., they sustained serious injuries by some bags of linseed having accidentally fallen upon them, from the effects of which they expired on Monday night last. The following verdict was returned by the jury, "That the death of the two deceased was caused by tetanus, following injuries received by the accidental fall of bags of linseed upon them."

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The following shiftings of the European establishment of the Bombay Police will take effect from the 1st inst.:—Mr. Inspector Raymond to remove from Girgaum to H. M.'s Dockyard. Mr. Inspector O'Connor from H. M.'s Dockyard to Mombadevie. Mr. Inspector Brewin from Mombadavie to Cammateespoora. Mr. Inspector Hugh Gough from Cammateespoora to Chowpatty. Mr. Constable McDermott from Chowpatty to Girgaum as an assistant to Mr. Inspector Price at that section. Mr. Inspector Mahon from Mandavie to Khara Talao. Mr. Inspector D'Arzo from Khara Talao to Mandavie. Mr. Inspector Whittaker from the Fort to Mazagon, and Mr. Inspector Boorer from Mazagon to Fort.

FALL OF RAIN BETWEEN KHUNDWA AND MHOW.—We learn from a letter that on the 24th instant heavy rain fell at Indore, Mhow, Chorai, Bulwara, Burwie, Moortcotch, and Khundwa, which continued about ten hours. While our correspondent was writing it was raining, and he expected a further fall as thick clouds were observed in every direction. This timely rain will do much good to the crops between Munmar and Malwa.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE STATION MASTER OF DHOND AND HIS ACCOMPLICES CONVICTED.—Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate has found Hormusjee Pestonjee, the late station master of Dhond, guilty of criminal breach of trust and theft in respect of cotton, together with two porters, and one waterman. Hormusjee Pestonjee was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to further imprisonment for six months. His three accomplices have been each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The above case has been under investigation since the 14th of March last, and ever since that time all four convicts have been in the custody of the police.—*Id.*

THERE is a probability, it is said, of Vice-Admiral Sergio de Souza, lately Governor of Macao, being selected for the vacant post of Governor General of Goa. The official announcement of his nomination is looked for confidently at Goa.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AT GOA.—The clamouring of the contractors of public works at Goa, for the settlement of their accounts, which now amount to two lacs of xerafins, has been so loud and frequent, that the Government Council have found themselves under the necessity of raising at once a new loan to pay off these accounts.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.

Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.

Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle race; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal United Service, Madras Western India, Sind and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Rs. 5 for the jumps, throwing the cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. Entries to close on the 31st August. After that date and up to the 10th Sept. the entrance fees will be doubled.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

N. B. OLIVER, } Hon. Secs.
C. YOUN, }

## THE RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO AJMERE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants, called by the Sheriff of Bombay, will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Town Hall, with the view to urge upon Government the great importance, in the interests of this city and Presidency, of constructing the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the standard 5' 6" gauge.

## MEMORIAL IN SUPPORT OF THE STANDARD GAUGE FOR THE WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

To His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Baronet, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay in Council.

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That we are grateful for the sanction which has at last been accorded by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the construction of a railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere; but, as we learn that the sanction is for a narrow gauge railway, we desire most respectfully but most earnestly, to submit that the interests of this city and Presidency demand that the whole of this line should be made on the standard 5½ feet gauge.

That while the metre gauge is doubtless well-suited for tributary local lines having a limited traffic, it would be ill-adapted for the vast and expanding traffic of this main line of through communication, which will connect Upper India with the chief port of the Western Coast, and shorten the distance between Delhi and Bombay by 350 miles. Whether we regard the fertility and populousness of many of the districts through which it passes, or the encouragement which the great saving in the cost of freight by land and sea will give to the trade of India, and particularly to its export trade, now undergoing remarkable development, it is probable that this line when completed will attract a more extended traffic than any other railway in India, and for the efficient moving of which a narrow gauge railway would be inadequate.

That narrow gauge railways are now considered unequal to the efficient moving of troops and material in times of war; and that, in its consequent change of policy, has adopted, at great loss, the broad gauge, on the Indus Valley Railway, and is reconstructing, at enormous cost, the narrow gauge railway from Lahore to Jholum, on the broad gauge. This line furnishing as it will do the shortest route from Bombay and the south of India to the districts of the N.W. and the frontier, will become highly important in a military aspect, and its constructions even for military purposes alone, ought to be carried out on the broad gauge, on the same grounds as has been done with the Punjab line.

That the remoteness of the districts which this main through line will traverse, and their liability to be affected with drought or famine, render it in the highest degree inexpedient that it be constructed on any other than the standard 5½ feet gauge. In 1869 the districts of Rajpootana were afflicted with a terrible famine, and another famine appears to be at this moment impending. In both of these years, in addition to their rolling-stock would have enabled them either to meet the requirements of the famine-stricken districts, or to move their ordinary traffic, for the multiplication of trains on single lines of railway would have increased the difficulties which had to be contended with.

That it is of great importance, in the interests of the people of India, where famine is of such frequent occurrence, that all the main through lines of communication should be constructed on a uniform gauge, so that the rolling-stock of every line should be available in any emergency, whether of war, famine, or trade. The Western Rajpootana Railway, on the broad gauge, is the only line wanting to complete this system.

That, in the keen competition of the countries, it is of great importance, in the interest of the Imperial revenue, that the Indian export trade should, in every possible way, be facilitated and encouraged; and the history of that trade during the last three years shows how largely it has been augmented by the removal of restrictions. It is therefore much to be regretted that the railway from Delhi to Ajmere was made on the metre gauge, for every break of gauge implies an increased burden on the merchandise passing over it, in the expense and delay of transhipping it and in the risks of loss and injury. If such obstructions were removed, the saving in the cost of conveying goods by land 350 miles, and of perhaps 20s. per ton of steamer freight from Bombay to England, compared with the rate from Calcutta, would naturally give a great impetus to the export trade of India and to the prosperity of this port.

That, while these advantages would be derived from this main line of through communication on the standard gauge, the sole reason assigned for adopting the metre gauge is that there would be a saving in the first cost of making the railway. Experience, however, now shows that the average maximum train load of broad gauge railways in India is about twice and a half that of the narrow gauge, and that the speed is about fifty per cent. greater. It follows that the admitted very small saving which is effected in the making of a narrow gauge railway over a level country is more than compensated by the extra cost of the additional rolling stock required for a heavy traffic, and that the cost of working the line with such a traffic must also be much greater than the cost of working a broad gauge railway.

That since the time when the narrow gauge system was first planned a great change in the conditions of trade has taken place. At that time the sufficiency of the narrow gauge was insisted on on the ground that the goods likely to be carried would be high in value and small in bulk. It was admitted by all the advocates of the narrow gauge, in the various discussions, that if there were a probability of the traffic being at all like that of England in goods large in bulk and small in value, the evils of a break of gauge would be enormous and the narrow gauge unable to do the work. But within the last year or two these very circumstances have come about, and there is now an immense traffic in goods large in bulk and small in value. A large portion of the traffic over this line will be of this kind, and the advocates of the narrow gauge system ought not therefore to feel any difficulty in now espousing the broad gauge scheme on the score of consistency, the conditions being now entirely altered.

That, in addition to these important objects, the uninterrupted flow of trade to Bombay by a uniform gauge, we desire, in conclusion, to lay before your Excellency the great injustice under which this city and Presidency are suffering—and will continue to suffer, until through communication with Upper India is completed,—in the construction of the State Railways from Delhi and Agra to Ajmere, which penetrate the northern districts of Rajpootana, and are connected with the railway system extending to Calcutta. In former years, there was a considerable traffic between Bombay and those districts, which in consequence now finds its way by the circuitous routes of Kurrachee and Calcutta.

For these reasons your memorialists most humbly entreat your Excellency to urge upon the Government of India, and upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the earnest desire of the inhabitants of this city and Presidency that the whole of the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge, and that the work be commenced as soon as practicable and vigorously prosecuted to completion.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

## FAMINE RELIEF MEETING.

A MEETING of some of the influential Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay was held on the 26th instant in the office of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, when the following gentlemen were among those present:—Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, Cursondass Nensey, Mathoordass Lowjee, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Jetha Purshotam, Hajee Cassim Salch Mahomed, Revagar Coovergur, Assaram Khengar, Govindjee Virjee, Anundjee Visram, Jeyram Damoder, Rayesey Amerchund, Cassumbhoy Khetsey, Mansey Desur, Mansey Moorjee, Cassum Shivjee, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Ragoon Dadoo Coover, Khetsey Shivjee, Ebrahim Soomar, Nageey Natha, Kessowjee Toolseydass, and Thackersey Rowjee, and others.

It was proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensey, and seconded by Mr. Jayrajbhoy Peerbhoy, that Kessowjee Naik, Esq., take the chair. The chairman expressed in an affective speech the object for calling the meeting. He said that it is a duty incumbent on all persons who are natives of Kutch to aid their fellow-countrymen, who are suffering and are likely to suffer more from the effects of the impending famine, and to devise such means as lay in their power in order to alleviate the calamity.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:

Proposed by Mr. Jayrajbhoy Peerbhoy, seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, that as no rain has fallen in Kutch and grain is get

## HOW INDIAN SAINTS ARE SOMETIMES MADE.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS writes as follows in the *Athenæum*]:—

Two attempts at *samadh* occurred in Mr. Sheppard's district. A devotee announced his intention of adopting this extraordinary method of securing perfect abstraction and beatitude, and was actually buried alive in the neighbourhood of a village. His friends were detected by the villagers in pouring milk down a hollow bamboo which had been arranged to supply the buried man with air and food. The bamboo was removed, and the interred man was found dead when his friends opened the grave shortly afterwards.

The other attempt is still more recent, and I will conclude this communication by giving Mr. Sheppard's own account of it almost in his own words:—As I was shooting near my camp one evening, a mounted orderly came up with news that a Bhat had performed *samadh* that afternoon in a neighbouring village, and that there was much consequent excitement there. Not having a horse with me, I directed the orderly to ride off to the village (picking up my police escort as he passed through my camp) and to dig up the buried man, taking into custody any persons who might endeavour to oppose the execution of my orders.

On returning to my camp, I ordered the apprehension of all those who had assisted in the *samadh*, and soon afterwards received a report that the man had been actually buried in a vault in his own house, but had been taken out alive. He was, however, very weak, and died the following morning. It was then reported to me that the limbs, though cold, had not stiffened, and the people, ready as of old to be deceived, and always inclined to attribute the smallest departure from the ordinary course of events to supernatural agency, declared that the Bhat was not dead, but lying in the *samadh* trance. There was, however, no pulse, and as it was clear that, even if the supposition of the villagers was correct, medical treatment would be desirable, I sent the body in a cart to the nearest dispensary, distant some six or seven miles, and in due time received a certificate of death from the hospital assistant in charge of that institution, together with a report of a *post mortem* examination of the body, which showed that death had resulted from heart disease.

Meanwhile I visited the village and ascertained the following facts:—

The deceased was a man in fairly comfortable circumstances, and with some religious pretensions. It was well known that he aspired to still higher reputation for sanctity, and that with this view he had several months been contemplating *samadh*. The proper date for this rite had been finally settled after many solemn ceremonies and due observance of fasting, prayer and charity.

On the afternoon fixed for the *samadh* he assembled the villagers, and told them that it had been imparted to him in a vision that the Deity required him to pass six weeks in religious abstraction, and that he felt compelled to obey the Divine command, and to remain in the vault prepared for him during that period. He then produced and worshipped a small earthen vessel containing the sacred Tulsi plant; and afterwards carefully planted therein twenty grains of barley, telling the villagers to watch for their growth, as it had been revealed to him that the grains represented his life. If, at the end of the six weeks, the grains had sprouted, the villagers were to understand that the Bhat was still alive. He was then to be removed from the vault, and worshipped as a saint. If on the other hand, germination had not taken place, they were to understand that the Bhat was dead also, and the vault was in that case to be permanently bricked up, and the Tulsi planted over the grave.

After giving these directions, the devotee recited some Mantras and entered the vault, bidding farewell to the world, and declaring his belief that his life would be miraculously preserved. The vault was then roofed over with boards, and plastered thickly with mud. About two hours after this event, he was removed from the vault by the police under my orders, and placed in the verandah, the house itself being locked up.

After ascertaining the above particulars, I caused the house to be opened, and then discovered that a gross attempt at imposture had been practised. The grave was about three feet deep, being a hole dug in the floor of the inner room of the house. The wall of the room formed one side of the vault. The roof over the latter was a clumsy structure, and had been partly demolished to allow of the removal of the occupant. As usual in India, the only light admitted to the room was through the door, and the unsubstantial nature of the roof was not likely to attract the attention of the villagers. But I satisfied myself that the occupant of the vault might, with great ease, have demolished the covering which was supposed to shut him off from the world.

The vault itself was somewhat dark. I entered it in order to ascertain how much space had been allotted to the occupant. I found therein the rosary of the deceased, and the chaplet of flowers which he had worn before his self immolation. There was sufficient room for me to sit in tolerable comfort. On one side of the vault I felt a small wooden plank apparently let into the wall, and on obtaining a light I found that a trap-door about a foot square had been ingeniously contrived to communicate with the other room of the house. The trap-door was so hung as to open inwards towards the vault at the pleasure of the inmate. On going into the outer room, into which communication had thus been opened, I found that a row of the large earthen jars, which Indians have called *amphoræ*, and which are used in India to store grain, had been arranged against the wall. The trap-door into the vault was effectually concealed by them, and the supply of air, food, and water to the imposter within thus cleverly provided for. The arrangement was neatly contrived, and was not likely to have attracted suspicion. Had the Bhat been a strong man, and in good health, he might, without any danger to life, and with only a minimum of discomfort, have emerged triumphantly after his six weeks' *samadh* and have earned a wide reputation. But the excitement and fasting were too much for him.

## MONDE AND DEMI-MONDE.

(*The World.*)

THE retrospect of the season of 1877 presents few features to distinguish it from most of the other seasons which London has recently known. Like its predecessors, its successes have been upon its surface; and when one has searched below, or gone behind the scene for information, one has heard the stereotyped complaint of unproductive hustle and profitless show. Fashionable house agents have declared that their books have been well-nigh empty. Proprietors of family mansions in eligible quarters protest either that the families have been practising the virtues of rural retirement and retrenchment, or else that they contrive to crowd the London season into three or four weeks and a suite of four or five rooms at an hotel. Jewellers shake their heads, and say that while they never had so bad a time for thirty years as last year, 1877 has been even worse than 1876. Hosiers and glovers, the purveyors of all that comes under the head of decorative costume, find by reference to their books that the demand for their wares has diminished by more than twenty-five per cent. There are several thousands of people who have been in London during the last few months to whom these announcements will appear positively incredible. They have looked in vain for any visible marks of the decline of the London season. They have noted no slackness in the universal race after pleasure and excitement in every form. They have seen new modes of gaiety and dissipation introduced. They have heard of more scandals than usual; they have seen fresh apologies and opportunities of scandal devised. If the season has been commercially a failure, its poverty has been relieved by some striking novelties. Signal progress has been made by a movement which is in strict accordance with the spirit of the age. Another step has been taken towards resolving what is called society into a human chaos—a heterogeneous jumble of men and women, of all sorts and conditions, gathered together on whatever pleas; an astounding confluence of old and new, high and low, virtue and frailty, innocence and vice. Socially, we have accomplished the feat which, in a political sense, has long defied the monarchical energies of France; and if we were 'a little mixed' last year, this year the fusion of the elements is complete.

Literally nothing is wanting to the reversal of all our social traditions. Our simple notions of domestic virtue and personal excellence have been not more suddenly overthrown than the first day of the week has been divested of its last remnant of sanctity. An absolute indifference, born of charity or cynicism, to antecedents and to character has been established. It is a kind of caricature of the Millennium. The beautiful, but spotted, panther lies by the side of the snow-white hind, the wolf caresses the lamb, the fly recognises in the spider a friend whose attentions he has too long misunderstood. When rank, beauty, and wealth have been bidden to a banquet, they have speculated with a languid curiosity on whom they are likely to meet, and the party has turned out a veritable *olla podrida* of guests. Wearers of the most ancient and illustrious of titles have found themselves next to gentlemen whose armorial bearings are the outcome of the ingenuity of an advertising lithographer, and of the payment of a modest fee. The king's jester, taught in the the old days to keep the place befitting his inferior rank, now swaggers up to the king's table, and takes his seat there as of right. Dames of distinguished lineage, who yesterday peered in their drawing-rooms and kept a little mixed' last year, this year the fusion of the elements is complete.

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Ten or twenty years ago a prophetic sketch of the results of the social fusion which has now been effected would have been denounced as a grotesque impossibility. What are the colours in which the future, as it will be witnessed two or three decades hence, should be portrayed? What we are now witnessing amounts to nothing less than an upheaval of all the elements, a displacement of all landmarks. Good may come out of evil, and there is a theory according to which even evil is only one of the modes of manifestation of good. There is plenty of scope on every side for the exercise of the charity which hopeth all things. A condition of society so motley and so absurdly mixed as the present might be made amusing and profitable enough if it could be insured that a certain set of influences should prevail, and the motley crew who now meet on common ground were to contribute what is best in them to the social miscellany. Can it be pretended that, as a matter of fact, such is the case? that, whether in the drawing-room or round the dining-tables of London, it is the higher which gives the tone to the lower, or the honest ideas of the old order which season the advent of the new? This endless competition of social adventurers, this perpetual craving for a higher place in the social system, this discontent with what might seem the plain destinies of Nature—what does it all mean, and what canit do? There is but one sequel of the attempt to pour new wine into old bottles; the latter burst, and both are destroyed. In a society which is composed of patrician and *parvenu*, philosophers and adventurers, demireps and dandies, tares and lilies—a society whose different members have nothing in common to bind them together except a thirst for amusement or excitement—it is easy to foresee what must happen in the long-run. And this is the society of the day, whether we look at it in Mayfair drawing-room or Pall Mall club. There is nothing of the levelling-up process in this movement; it is purely and entirely an affair of levelling down. The unwritten code of honour and the standard of self-respect alike suffer. The consequences of this depreciation are felt in every circle and in every grade of life. A generation is springing up which knows no social ideal except social advancement, not on grounds of merit, but of luck or patronage. Those who were once outsiders have seized the citadel of society, and have successfully dictated their own terms of surrender. At such a time it is natural anxiously to look for an individual influence which may restore the ancient order, and set up again the old ideas. We search the highest quarters, and we search in vain. The saviour of society is nowhere. Instead, conspicuous and restless beyond all is the patron and the ringleader of the mob, which has broken the barriers and proclaimed the social revolution.

## THE CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

*(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*

THE examination before Sir James Ingham at Bowstreet Police-court of John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Drascovich, and William Palmer, chief inspectors of Scotland-yard, and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, was continued on Friday, August 8.

Upon the bench at the commencement of the proceedings were Sir John Heron Maxwell, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, &c.

The examination of Kurr was continued by Mr. Poland. Before the transaction spoken of at the Castle and Falcon, do you remember Benson staying at the Great Northern Hotel?—Yes, about the last day in October, and the first or second in November. I called upon him there. I do not know what name he was living in.

Do you remember going somewhere with him when you called on him?—Yes; to Ludgate hill. We went in a brougham. No one was with us. We went to Benson's the jeweller. We bought there a suit of jewellery. It consisted of a necklet, with something attached to it.

What did you pay for it? £25, I think I paid for it. I gave my own name. The till was made out, and a receipt given. I took away the jewellery.

What did you do with that jewellery?—I gave it to Drascovich at the Northumberland Hotel the same day. I said, "Put this in your pocket," or something to that effect. I did not tell him what it was. He took it, but I don't think he made any remark. I met him by the appointment I made with him the previous night. It was ladies' jewellery.

Did you know Mrs. Drascovich?—I did not. That was the last time I saw Drascovich before I went to Bridge of Allan.

When did Benson go to Bridge of Allan?—About the first Thursday or Friday in November. I have no recollection of receiving a telegram from Benson although I have seen it. I went to Bridge of Allan on Friday, the 3rd. A box had been lost. It was Benson's servant's box. I knew what Benson's address was when I started. It was the Queen's Hotel.

How did you know that?—I received some communication from him. I started on the Friday, at nine o'clock at night.

What line did you go by?—The St. Pancras.

On your way did you see anything of Meiklejohn?—Yes, at Leeds. That was by appointment, but I cannot remember how it was made.

Which class were you travelling by?—First. Meiklejohn came into the carriage to us.

Who are "us"?—Harry Street was with me. We travelled together to Edinburgh, and arrived there at about eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

On your way to Edinburgh, did any conversation take place between you and Meiklejohn what you were to do at Bridge of Allan?—I cannot recollect. At Bridge of Allan we were met at the station by Inspector Gollan. He is a detective-inspector of the Edinburgh police.

Did you know him?—Yes. I dined with him once before. I told Gollan I was going to open a betting office in Edinburgh. Meiklejohn was present. I asked Gollan to introduce me to Linton, a lieutenant of police. He also holds I think another appointment in the procurator fiscal's office.

Mr. Poland—We have had material assistance from Linton, sir.

Witness (continued)—I asked who would have charge of such a business. He said "John Haigh." I said I would go and see him. I told him there would be an inquiry of Brydone, the printer, respecting some betting vouchers for London. Gollan said he would make an appointment with Haigh. I asked Gollan to come to Bridge of Allan next Sunday. He said he would.

How did you know that inquiries were about to be made of Brydone?—I must have heard it from the London police. I think all this conversation took place at Edinburgh. After this I went with Meiklejohn to Bridge of Allan. Harry Street remained behind reading some telegrams for us. This was arranged at the station. I think Meiklejohn was present. It takes about an hour to get from Edinburgh to Bridge of Allan. When I arrived there I went to the Queen's Hotel. Meiklejohn and Benson went with me. Benson met me at the station. The three of us then went to the Queen's Hotel, and got there about three in the afternoon. Benson was living there in the name of Young, with his servant Pierre. I stayed at the hotel in the name of Giffard. I did not know I was known as Captain Giffard till I saw it in the papers. Meiklejohn went on to Green Loaming, I believe. His father lives there.

What arrangement did you make with Meiklejohn before he left?—I don't recollect. I think Benson made some arrangement. On the following day (Monday) I saw Wilson and Gollan. I met them at the Bridge of Allan Railway station by arrangement. They breakfasted with me at the hotel, not with Benson. In the course of the day I went with them to Dunblane. That is about three miles. Benson drove away to pick up Meiklejohn. I saw Benson and Meiklejohn at Dunblane. Harry Street and his wife were at the window. We five dined together at Dunblane. I don't remember the name of the hotel. I returned to Bridge of Allan the same night.

Just look at this card; is it one of Meiklejohn's cards?—Yes? "Mr. John Meiklejohn, Inspector of Detective Police, Scotland-yard, S.W." I don't know whose writing is on the back.

Look at this card.—It is one of Meiklejohn's cards. The writing is Meiklejohn's.

Mr. Poland (reading)—"Sunday.—Dear sir.—This will introduce Mr. Yonge, of Melbourne, to you." Then follows part of the signature of Meiklejohn. I know Mr. Monteith, the agent for the Alloa branch of the Clydesdale Bank.

He was living at Bridge of Allan. It was arranged that Meiklejohn should introduce Benson as Yonge to Mr. Monteith, for the purpose of opening an account at the Clydesdale Bank. On Sunday I parted from Meiklejohn at his hotel at Dunblane.

On the Sunday who had possession of these Scotch bank notes?—I had some and Benson had the others. We each had about £6,000 of the notes. I was aware that Benson afterwards opened an account at the Alloa branch.

On the 9th November, did Benson introduce you to Monteith?—No, the day before. On the 9th November I opened an account in the name of William Gifford. That is my signature to the paying in slip produced.

What notes did you pay in?—City of Glasgow bank notes. Some of those notes I got from Benson. While staying at the Queen's Hotel I went to Edinburgh to meet Gollan and Haigh. It was on Monday, the 6th. I did not return till the Wednesday.

On the morning of Thursday, the 9th, do you remember receiving something by post—extracts. The *Figaro* advertisement, &c?—Yes. I received, I think some cuttings from a French paper and from the *Sportsman*. I believe the French paper was the *Gaulois*. It contained an account of the Goncourt fraud. I heard of the reward of £1,000 for the apprehension of Shanks, with many other aliases. I heard of the intended advertisement in the *Times* from Meiklejohn before it appeared. He told me some few days before November. He said, "There is going to be a reward of £1,000 offered." That occurred at my house. On the morning the 10th. I saw an account of the fraud in a great number of papers. I then made arrangements with Benson about returning to London. That day I received a telegram about three in the afternoon. I read it. It was addressed to me as Giffard, at the Queen's Hotel. I showed it to Benson. I destroyed it.

Mr. Poland (reading)—It is from "W. Brown, London, to W. Giffard, Queen's Hotel, Bridge of Allan, Scotland—'If Shanks is near the Isle of Wight, let him know at once and see you; a letter follows." The original, which we have at the office on surcoat, is at West Strand, dated November, 1876, sent at 3·74.

A little discussion rose on the relevancy of this telegram and Mr. Poland said he would show that it was in the handwriting of Palmer.

Mr. Poland—Who is "W. Brown?"

Witness—Street told me he was Palmer. I had some conversation with him about that. "Shanks" is Benson. He used to live at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. I knew whom it referred to. Later in the day Benson, Monteith, and myself dined together at the Queen's Hotel at seven o'clock. We dined in Benson's private room. Street came to the Hotel at that time. He did not dine with us. A second telegram came during the evening. It came to me, "Gifford." I read it. It is since destroyed. I read it on the door-step of the Hotel, as I was leaving for London after dinner. Street was present when I opened and read it. I showed it to Benson.

Mr. Poland asked from whom it came.

Mr. Mr. Williams objected, and a discussion ensued, during which Mr. Poland said that as the actual document had been destroyed, he would ask the witness to say what its contents were, and submit that it was evidence. The original document, written in London, was not forthcoming. He could prove what office it was sent from.

Mr. Wontner also addressed Sir James Ingham upon the subject. If Mr. Poland could trace it to one of the defendants, no objection would be made.

Mr. Poland would not quite undertake to do that.

Another discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Froggatt took part (Mr. George Lewis being absent at the moment), and Sir James Ingham eventually allowed the objection.

Witness continued—Showed the telegram to Benson. Mr. Monteith was still with the firm. In consequence of that telegram I altered my plans. Instead of going to London I went to Glasgow with Street. The train was very late. We got to Glasgow at 12 o'clock at night. We went to the London Hotel. I waited up all night. During the night I went to the telegraph office at Glasgow. It was about four o'clock in the morning. I inquired for a telegram. I don't recollect the name. I received a telegram. I read it.

Mr. Poland said he could not find the telegram, and would ask the witness about it again.

Another telegram was handed to witness.

Witness—That telegram is in my handwriting. I wrote it at Glasgow.

Mr. Wontner said that was not a telegram. It was simply a note on paper.

Mr. Polan said he would call the clerk at the office who received it.

The objection of Mr. Wontner was allowed.

Witness (continuing)—The telegram I received on the Saturday morning was in reply to the one I sent. I did nothing in consequence of that answer. I received another telegram in the meantime, and went to Edinburgh. I left by the six o'clock train. There was an accident on the line, and I did not get in till nine on the morning of Saturday, the 11th. Before leaving for Edinburgh I went to the police office at Glasgow. I received there a telegram. I went to Edinburgh and wrote out the telegram produced and sent it. That was on the morning of the 11th. I went to the place named in that document.

Whom did you see?—Drascovich.

Another discussion arose respecting the admissibility of the document.

Mr. Poland said that in Drascovich's first report no reference was made to that telegram. In his amended report he said he had received a telegram purporting to come from Meiklejohn, to make an appointment to meet him in Greenock. The telegram he had destroyed.

Sir James Ingham said Mr. Poland was entitled to read the telegram.

Mr. Poland (reading)—From Meiklejohn to Drascovich, police inspector, Police-office, Edinburgh:—"Meet me at ten o'clock, end of Prince's-street, Caledonian Station. Can give you important information. Must see you without fail. Will wait till you come. Important. Come immediately on receipt of this."

Mr. Poland—Did you know that Drascovich was coming to Edinburgh in consequence of the telegram.

Another discussion ensued as the telegram had previously been ruled to be non-admissable.

Sir James Ingham allowed the question.

Witness—Yes. I afterwards met Drascovich at ten o'clock at the Rutland Hotel. I told him I would give him £1,000 if he did not go to Bridge of Allan. He said, "I must go." I said, "If you go to Bridge of Allan and make inquires there you will settle Meiklejohn." I said, Meiklejohn had introduced me to the manager of the Bank there, and there was a large sum of money in the Bank there. I also said there was a letter for me. I asked him to destroy it or put something inside it instead. He said I had better go on to Bridge of Allan and get the letter myself. I told him that would be very dangerous, as MacNab, the cabman, had seen me at Newmarket, and might see me again at Bridge of Allan, it was such a small place. He asked me what time the next train went. I told him the wrong time. I told him the time of the second train instead of the first. I asked him to conduct his inquiries as quietly as possible, and not to tell any one he was a detective. Some friend of mine came in at this moment, and Drascovich walked out. He said some solicitor connected with Young's bankruptcy had given information to Mr. Abrahams at Scotland-yard, and that Pierre Pionchon, Benson's servant, had been corresponding with some one at the Isle of Wight. After the interview with Drascovich I wrote out the telegram produced. Drascovich asked me on that occasion where Yonge was. I asked him what he wanted to know for. He said, "Let me apprehend him, and you get him out afterwards." I said, "No, I can't agree to that. I did not give him Benson's address. I think I gave him some fictitious address. I did know Benson's address. He intended going to Perth. After my interview with Drascovich I wrote that telegram shown me, and sent it off.

Another discussion ensued respecting the admissibility of this telegram purporting to be sent by Kurr to Benson, and the objection raised was again allowed, so that the document was not read.

Another telegram was put in by Mr. Poland and was also refused.

Witness continued—I saw Street a day after, at seven o'clock, at Carlisle. I did not go myself to Bridge of Allan.

Did you send any one?—I did. I sent to a man who goes by the name of Groom. He is the man who came to the hotel while I was speaking to Drascovich. After leaving Edinburgh I went to a place called Hamilton, and there I joined the mail for the south at a place called Motherwell. I arrived at Carlisle on the Saturday. Street was with me. I stayed in the refreshment room. I then went on to Leeds, arriving there at one o'clock in the morning. I met no one there. I then went to Derby, and arrived there at eleven on Sunday morning. I then went to Meiklejohn's private house. Street was with me. It was three or four miles from town. I walked there. I saw Meiklejohn and Benson there. Benson had arrived before me.

Mr. Poland—I think, sir, this will be a convenient break. I hope to be able to finish to-morrow.

Mr. Montagu Williams—And I think, sir, I shall proceed at once with my cross-examination of this witness.

The case was then again adjourned.

## THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

THE *Times'* Correspondent at Rome writes under date July 25:—

"I have not heard a single doubt expressed as to the paternity of the Countess Lambertini, and the line adopted by the defendants tacitly confirms it. They strenuously oppose the production of any of the evidence the plaintiff has offered. The object to the depositions of the witnesses being heard and tested, and they have declared their intention of impugning as forgeries the documentary proofs tendered. These documents consists of some letters written by Antonietta Marconi to the Archpriest Venidetta, and particularly one dated April 1, 1857, wherein asking him to prepare a draught of a letter to the Cardinal, she says that 'Giacomo' does not send her money, although he knows he has a daughter to support, and that the Loretina is a cause of great expense. 'Write to him forcibly,' she says, 'or I shall do something disgreeable.' If this letter were eliminated altogether, it would scarcely diminish the mass of evidence the plaintiff offers, but by impugning it as a forgery the defendants can succeed in suspending all further consideration of the case until that question is settled.

"The extent of the scandal in Rome does not consist so much in the fact of a Cardinal in Antonelli's position having had one or more children as in the action, which has brought all the intimate details connected with the affair before the public. Antonelli was to all intents and purposes a layman, filling one of those civil departments of an ecclesiastical temporal Government to qualify for which it was indispensably requisite to assume the ecclesiastical habit. Beyond that point, neither Antonelli nor others I could name were ecclesiastic; they were not qualified to say mass, nor, in the most remote way, had their duties anything to do with the cure of souls. Even the direction of the Pontifical Police was reserved to Monsignori, and the office of Chief of the Police insured a red hat to the holder. It was never supposed that Antonelli had a vocation. He accepted early in life those obligations without which no career would have been open to him, and, like many others, he regarded them as mere matters of form, for under the imperturbable mask of the ecclesiastical diplomat beat a heart filled with the warmest domestic affections and instincts; and how strong those feelings were in him was fully demonstrated in his will, and is clearly shown in every incident of the story now revealed. As regards the Cardinal's connexion with Antonietta Marconi it was a common ignoble amour; but whoever the mother of the Countess Lambertini may have been, it is evident the Cardinal was passionately attached to her, and never, since the birth of the child, lost one of the few opportunities his position permitted for showing a father's love. The house taken for Antonietta Marconi was No. 88, Via Quattro Fontane, and regularly every afternoon she was required to place herself with the child at the window, that the Cardinal might see it as he drove past and smilingly salute. When he went to take the air along the road outside the Porta San Giovanni, Antonietta was informed, in order that she might meet him in his walk. Then the child came up to him, kissed his hand, and he would pat her on the head and pass on alone. When Loreta was five years old, she fell from the carriage through leaning out of the window when the door was insufficiently closed, and broke her leg, and that night the Cardinal sent several times to inquire for her. He made ample provision for everything the child required, increasing it as she grew up. He directed that she should receive the education of a lady and that no expense should be spared. Immediately after her birth he consigned the sum of 22,000 scudi—nearly 118,000f.—to Antonietta Marconi, to invest for her, and later a further sum of 70,000 scudi for the same purpose. Upon this affection of the Cardinal for the child the Marconi remorselessly traded. Whenever she wanted money for her own purposes in such quantities that the Cardinal refused it, she would have letters written to him in the child's name—make Loreta write herself, or take her to the Vatican, knowing from experience that he could refuse her nothing. The interrogation seek to prove that before the death of the Marconi the Cardinal was in treaty for the marriage of the child's daughter on the Esquiline, that she was often taken to the Vatican to see him, that for the occasion of his Name Day in 1872 she embroidered a tablecover for him, and that in return he sent her, at the Epiphany, a present of 20,000f. and various precious objects. The plaintiff also undertakes to prove that although the Cardinal had so arranged that it should appear she was the child of Antonietta Marconi, yet on more than one occasion he, when angry, had openly declared that the Marconi was not the mother of Loreta, and that Antonietta had more than once stated that, although Loreta passed as her child, she was the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli by a young foreign lady.

"On the 12th of March, 1872, Antonietta Marconi died. On hearing the news the Cardinal appeared as if a great incubus had been lifted from him, and at once sent Loreta 2,000f. for the necessities of the moment. But a new care now preoccupid the mind of the Cardinal—what arrangements should be make for his daughter? and the interrogations narrate by implication how Signor Costanzo Chauvet was appointed the trustee, how the Cardinal gave him all the requisite instructions, how during his trusteeship the Cardinal, desiring the permanent establishment of his daughter, listened favourably to the proposal of marriage made by Count Giulio Lambertini, gave the newly-married couple 100,000f. expressed the desire that they should reside for some time at a distance from Rome, and how consequently they went to live at Cesena, where by his orders a house was furnished for them by Signor Chauvet, the Cardinal allowing them an annual income of 100,000f. The final interrogations relate to the return of the Count and Countess Lambertini to Rome in November, 1873, the Countess's visits to the Cardinal after that date, the birthday presents he regularly sent to her and her children, the communications she had with the Cardinal's Confessor, Padre Marco Rossi, of the Society of Jesus, and to an interview regarding her the confessor was to have had with the Cardinal at eight o'clock on the morning of the day he died.

"The plaintiff impugns the will on the ground that it is not the last the Cardinal made, and that from internal defects it cannot stand in law. She further demands the production of a sealed paper mentioned in the will, and which has not been forthcoming. It will be remembered that at the commencement of his will the Cardinal set forth that before disposing of his private fortune he desired to declare that he did not possess any capital beyond what he had inherited from his 'excellent father,' or had been able to acquire through the means left by him; that he protested against all the calumnies which on that or any other account had been circulated regarding him. If the will contains any of these, it is caused by displeasure to any one, I have the conscience of never having had even the intention of injuring any one whomsoever. I direct my heirs to consign to the persons whom I have thought it my duty to remember some memoranda which I shall leave written in a sealed paper by me subscribed. This sealed paper and memoranda the Countess Lambertini believes to have had reference to her and to have contained his testamentary dispositions in her favour.

"If the plaintiff succeeds in establishing her case the will fails entirely, and she enters upon full possession of the Cardinal's property, estimated at 40 millions of lire. If, on any plea, the defendants can succeed in establishing the will, the plaintiff will at least be entitled to one third, unless it can be proved that she is a sacrilegious child—'*una figlia sacrilega*'—and to establish that point the question of the difference between priest and Cardinal will come on. In the meantime, the defendants' lawyers make no pretence of disputing the question of the plaintiff's paternity. That fact they admit to be notorious and do not attempt to deny, but they contend that she was the daughter of Antonietta Marconi, the fruit of an adulterous connexion, and, consequently, of sacrilegious birth, and only entitled to aliment. It is evident that both parties are determined to contest the case inch by inch, and a powerful array of forensic ability has been brought to bear. The Comte Lambertini is represented by the distinguished advocate, Carlo Gallini, assisted by the advocates Angelo Cifani and Dieco Tajani, deputy to the Italian Parliament. The Antonelli family have called in the Cavaliere Pierantoni, one of the most eminent Roman lawyers of the day and member of the Municipal Council, and the advocate Vincenzo Scifoni, assisted by the Cavaliere Bacchetoni, who was one of the counsel for the Borgheso family in the trial of the will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury.

"On inquiring if it would not have been better for the family to compromise the case, the paternity being admitted, I was told that the private life of the late Cardinal was so well known that it was not thought his reputation could materially suffer more than it had done from any revelations which might be made public through the opposition to a claim looked upon in the light of an attempt at extortion."

A FEW weeks ago, when the neighbourhood of Blackheath was disturbed by the presence of highwaymen, many nervous old women of both sexes predicted a revival of the glories of Claude Duval and Dick Turpin, two highwaymen universally celebrated for their gallantries to which it has been pretty conclusively proved they took no part. The detectives were put on the track of the Blackheath heroes of crime, and it is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, did not effect their capture. There is, however, a rumour current which says that the matter was hushed up, and the young gentlemen of good family who committed the depredations bundled out of the country to escape prosecution. No sooner, however, are the Blackheath highwaymen huddled out of sight than Hounslow Heath, that once famous shooting ground of gentlemen of the road, becomes the scene of the gallant capture of a couple of highway robbers armed to the teeth. These fierce villains were brought up at Brentford Petty Sessions on Saturday. There names are Thomas Heath and James White. They were armed with double and single barrelled pistols, powder flasks, pouches, cross-belts, and other necessary tools of their dangerous calling. It was, moreover, proved that they had been seen pointing their weapons at travellers. The public will, therefore, be at first shocked to learn that these modern Dick Turpins were dismissed with a caution, on the understanding that they should be sent to sea. When, however, the public learn that Thomas Heath was twelve years old, and that James White was a small boy at a four mill, the decision may not seem so shocking. The revival appears to be, not one of highwaymen, but of highwayboys, and if we were asked to trace this criminal folly to a cause, we should point to that pernicious boy literature which, by the aid of vulgar lies and gruesome woodcuts, is permitted, unchecked, to demoralise the lads of Great Britain.

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